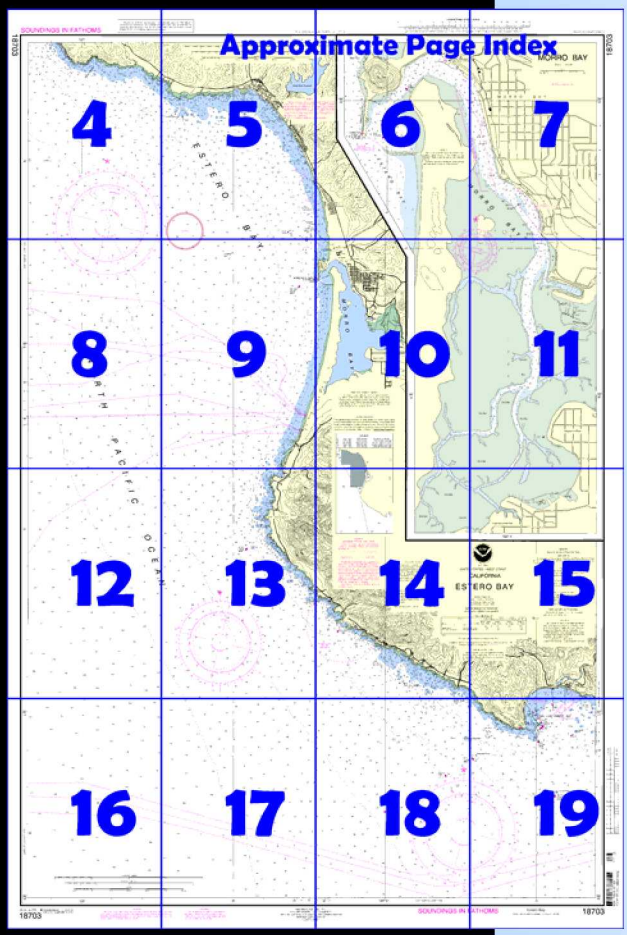
BookletChart™

Estero Bay

(NOAA Chart 18703)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

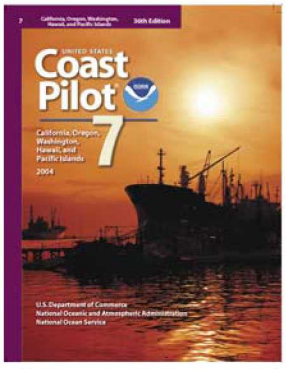
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(39) Point San Luis and Point Buchon, both bold prominent headlands, are reported to be useful radar targets when navigating this section of the coast.
(41) **Santa Rosa Reef,** 1.4 miles WSW from San Luis Obispo Light, is covered 2¾ fathoms and rises abruptly from 13 fathoms. **Lone Black Rock,** 2 feet high and of small extent, is 0.5 mile W from the light and 0.2 mile offshore.
(42) **Pecho Rock,** 40 feet high, is 3 miles WNW from the light and 0.5 mile offshore. A smaller rock, 2 feet high, is 0.3 mile E from it. Foul ground, marked by kelp, is between the rocks and the shore.
(43) In August 1984, a fish haven, covered about 41 feet, was under construction about 1 mile NW of Pecho Rock.
(44) **Diablo Canyon,** 5.8 miles NW of Point San Luis Light, is the site of a large nuclear powerplant. The two concrete dome-shaped structures and other large buildings are conspicuous from well offshore. A **security zone** has been established in the waters of the Pacific Ocean off Diablo Canyon.
(45) A sharp prominent dark gray rock, 111 feet high, is 0.1 mile offshore from the powerplant.
(46) **Lion Rock,** 0.9 mile NW from the powerplant and 0.2 mile offshore, is 240 yards long in a NW direction and 136 feet high. A high rock lies between it and the shore, and a small low rock is 200 yards W.
(51) **Morro Bay,** 6 miles N of Point Buchon, is a shallow lagoon separated from Estero Bay by a narrow strip of sand beach. The port facilities at the city of **Morro Bay,** a mile inside the entrance, are used by commercial fishing, sport-fishing, and recreational craft.
(52) **Morro Rock,** the tall cone-shaped mound on the N side of the entrance to Morro Bay, is the dominant landmark in this area. A breakwater, extending 600 yards S from the rock, is marked at its outer end by **Morro Bay West Breakwater Light** (35°21'46"N., 120°52'11"W.), 36 feet above the water and shown from a white column. A fog signal is at the light. Sections of the S end of the breakwater are reported to be frequently awash under heavy seas and high tides, but have never been observed completely submerged.
(53) The three 450-foot powerplant stacks 0.5 mile E of Morro Rock are visible from far offshore. The standpipe about 500 yards E of the stacks is prominent from close in. **Hollister Peak,** 4.2 miles ESE of Morro Rock, is the most prominent of a row of peaks behind Morro Bay because of its jagged outline.
(55) The entrance to Morro Bay is through a buoyed channel between the protective breakwaters. Due to continual shifting of the channel, the buoys are not charted as they are frequently shifted to mark the best water.
(56) Mariners are advised to use extreme caution when entering the bay and to contact the harbormaster or Coast Guard Group Long Beach on VHF-FM channel 16 for current entrance and channel conditions.
(57) From Fairbank Point, on the E side of the bay, a privately maintained channel leads S to the Morro Bay State Park Basin at **White Point**; the depth for 0.3 mile is about 7½ feet. The basin has depths of about 8 feet. Vessels heading for the basin should approach White Point close inshore as the channel narrows at this point. In July 1993, shoaling to 1 foot was at the entrance to the basin. Swells from North Pacific winter storms sometimes break across the entire entrance.
(60) Extremely high waves created by the sandbars in the entrance to Morro Bay make dangerous navigation conditions.
(61) Currents in the entrance channel and around the breakwaters are strong at times. It is advisable to approach the entrance from the SW because of the currents and sea conditions. Sharp turns should be avoided in the vicinity of the breakwaters, especially in heavy weather. It is reported that currents in the N part of the bay, especially flood currents, have a tendency to set vessels toward the city north T-pier.
(62) Estero Bay is one of the foggiest areas along the Pacific Coast. The fog is most common in the mornings and evenings. (See Weather, West Coast and Hawaii, indexed as such, chapter 3, for further information.)
Coast Guard
(63) A Coast Guard station is at the foot of the city north T-pier. The station maintains motor lifeboats and monitors VHF-FM channel 16.
(64) Morro Bay Harbor is owned by the city of Morro Bay and is under the control of a **harbormaster**, who maintains an office at the foot of the city north T-pier. The harbormaster monitors VHF-FM channels 16 and 12 and can be reached by telephone at 805-772-6254. Harbor patrol boats operate from the city north T-pier and monitor VHF-FM channel 16.
(65) Yachts and small craft may tie up to the yacht club dock; otherwise they must either anchor in the bay or check with the harbormaster for other accommodations
(68) Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, a launching ramp, and marine supplies are available in the port.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul 26/03
Corrected through LNM Jul 8/03

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.094" southward and 3.638" westward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE B
Due to continual shifting of the channel, navigational buoy positions are frequently changed. Numerous privately maintained mooring buoys also exist along this portion of the channel.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
The National Weather Service station listed below provides continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

San Luis Obispo,CA	KIH-31	162.55 MHz

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in San Francisco, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: – – – –

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

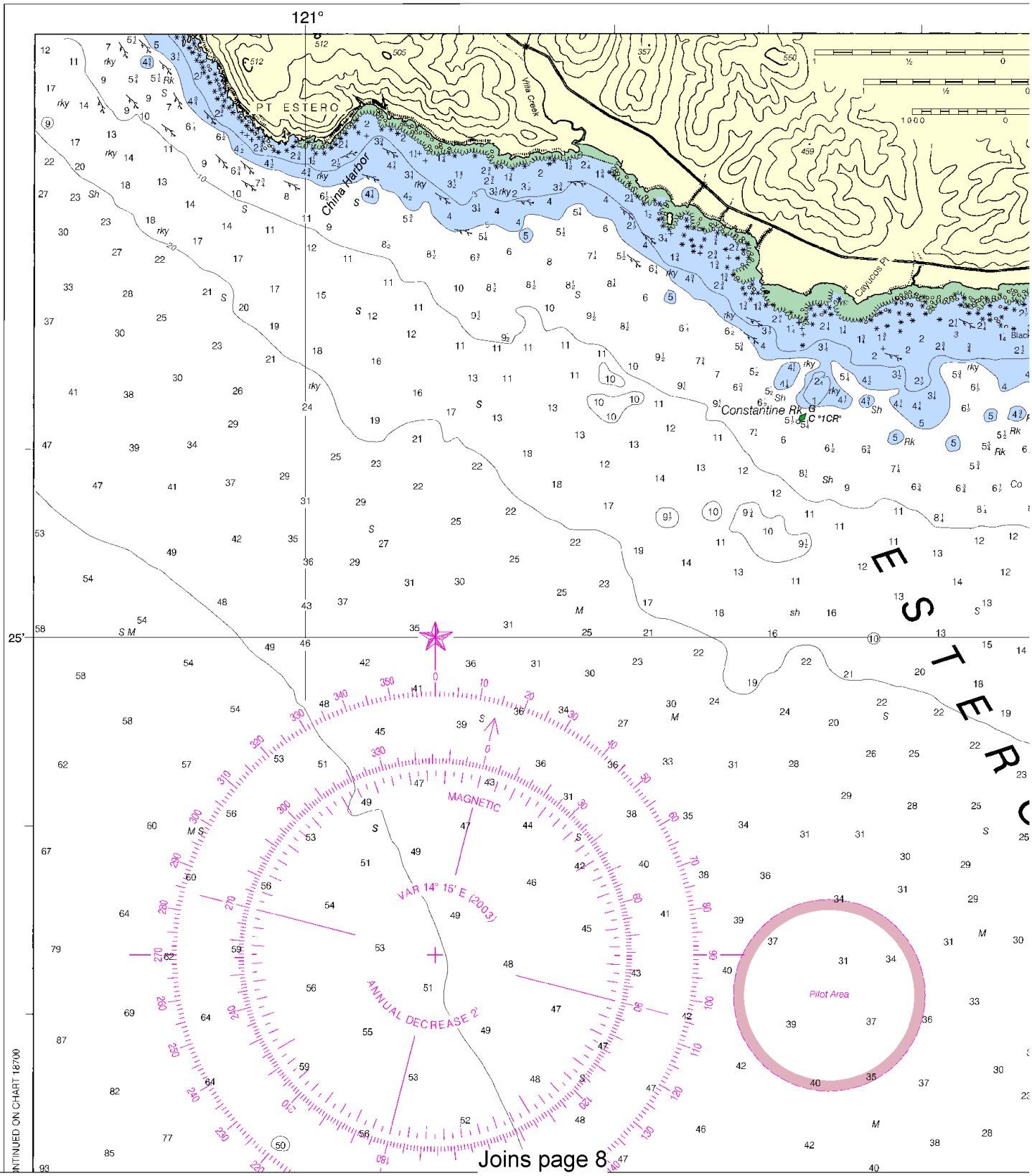
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Morro Beach	(35°24'N/120°52'W)	5.2	4.5	1.0	-2.5
Port San Luis Wharf	(35°10'N/120°45'W)	5.4	4.7	1.0	-2.0

(1201)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



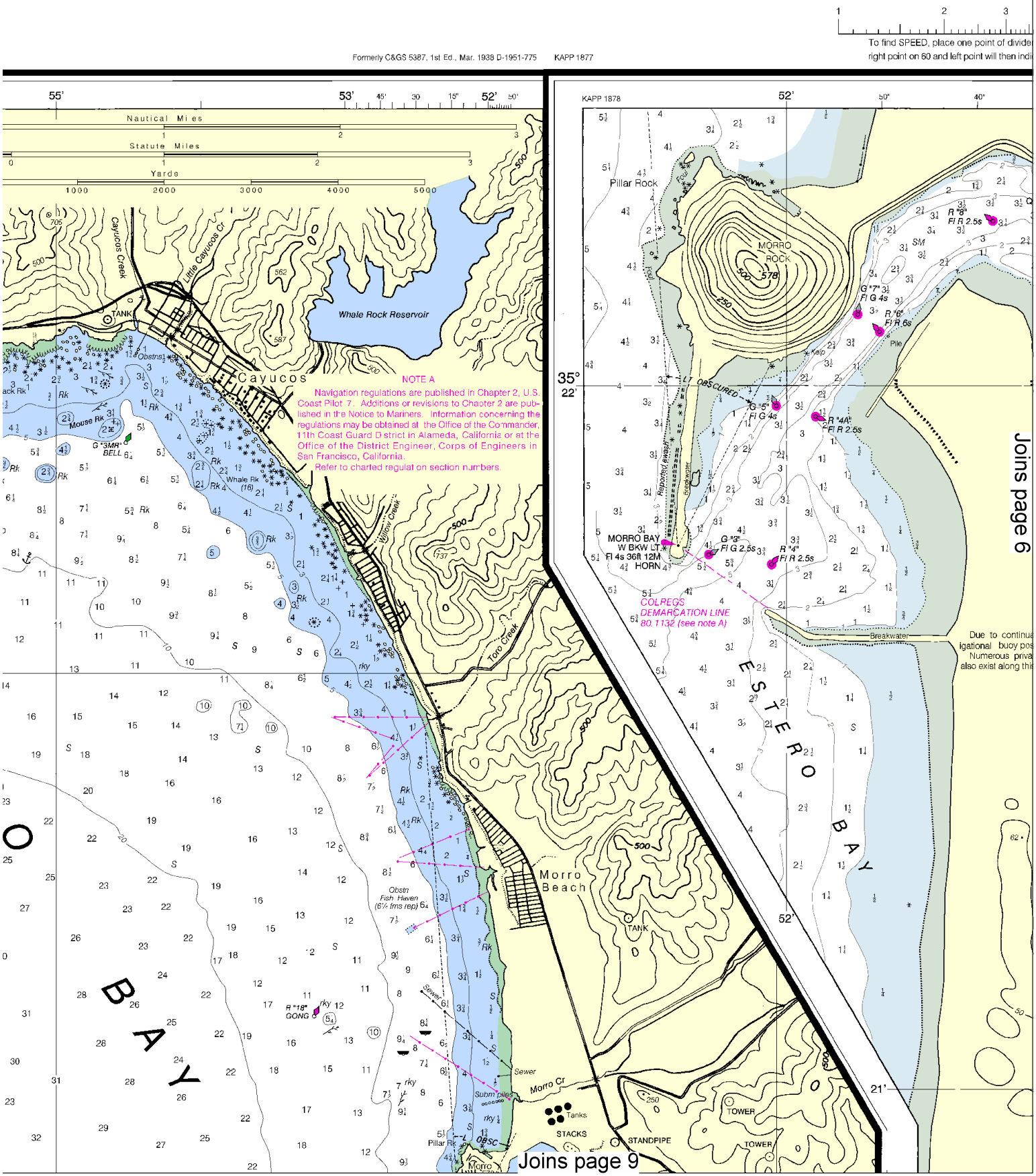
Joins page 8

North

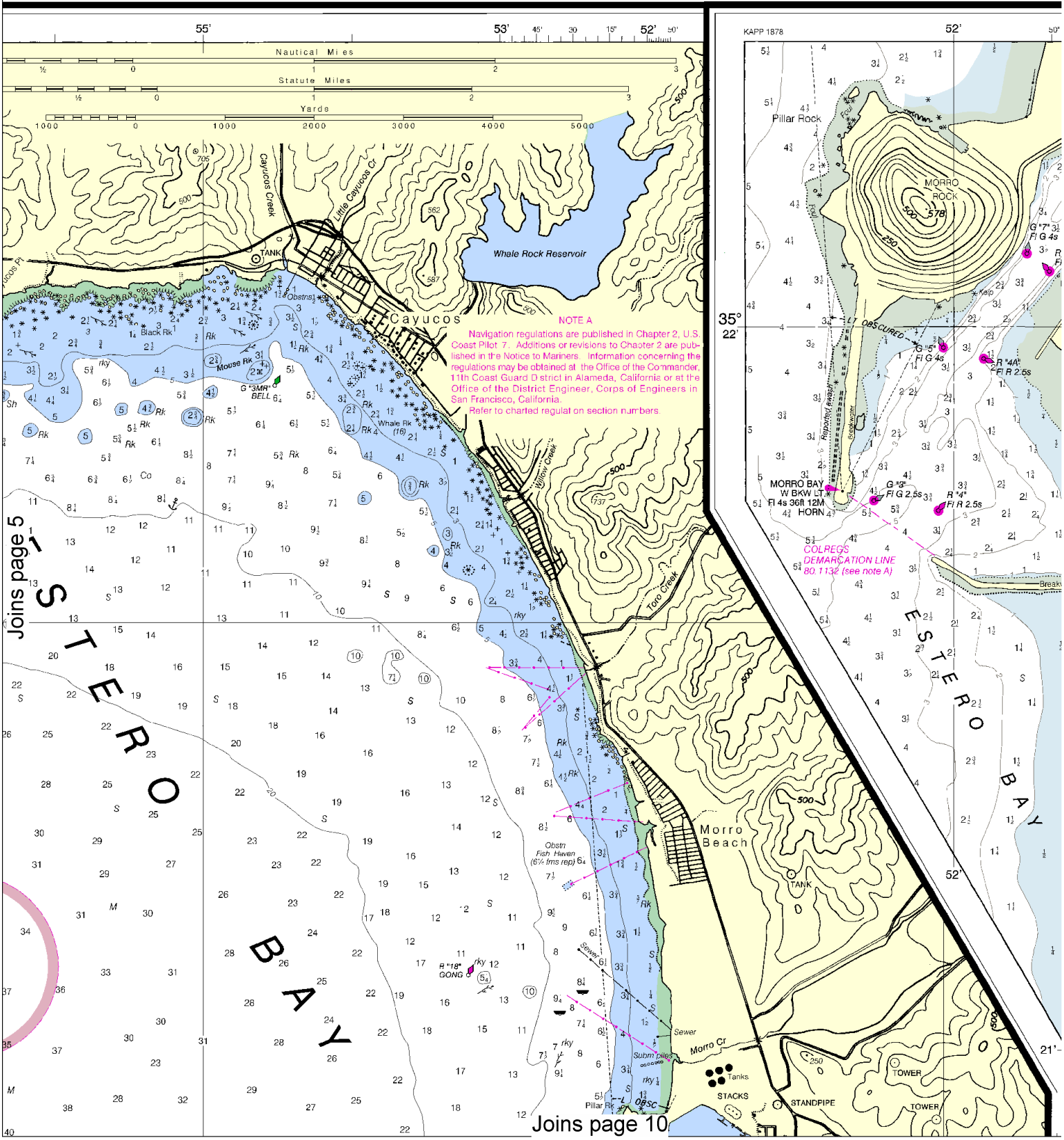
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

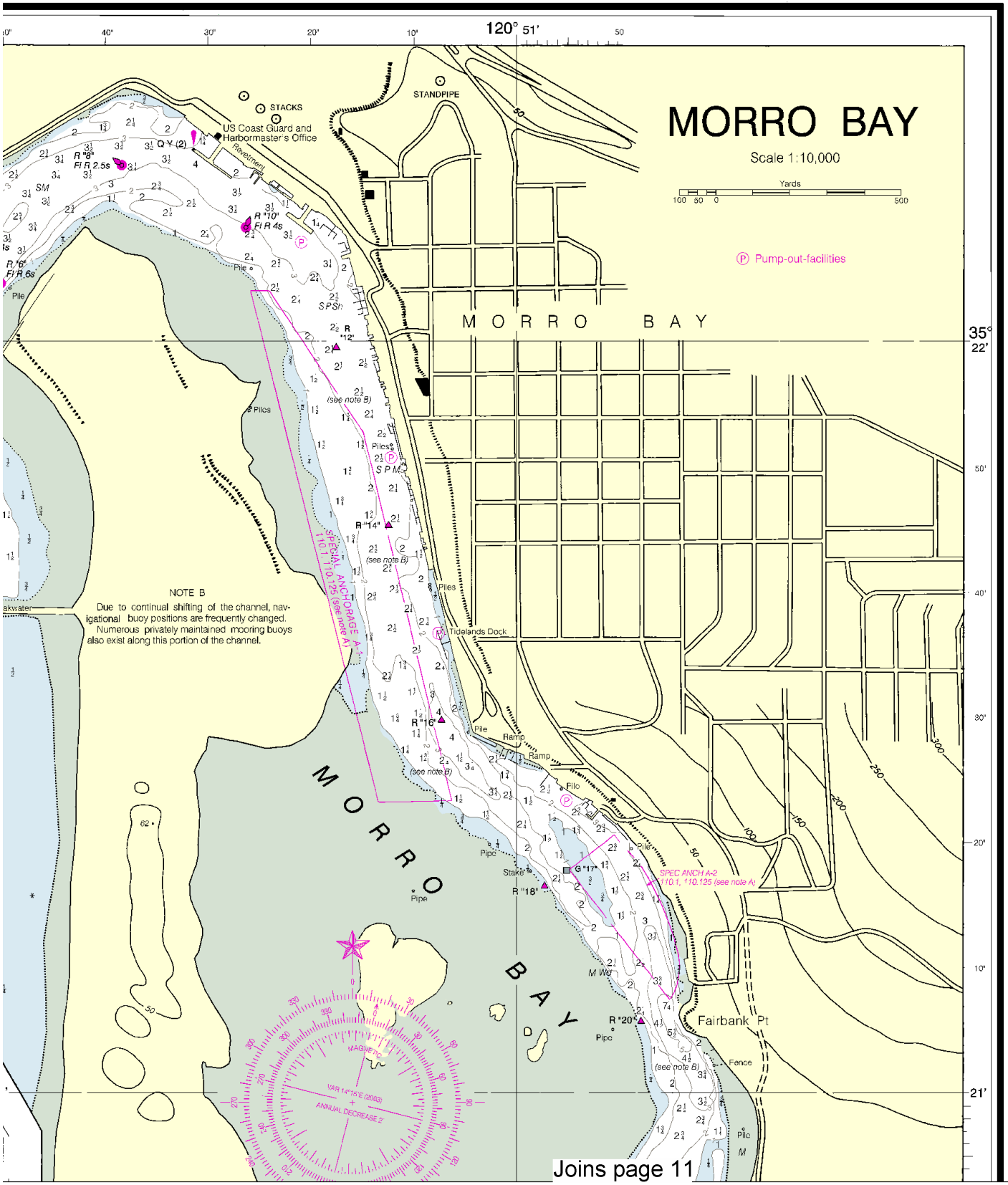
LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

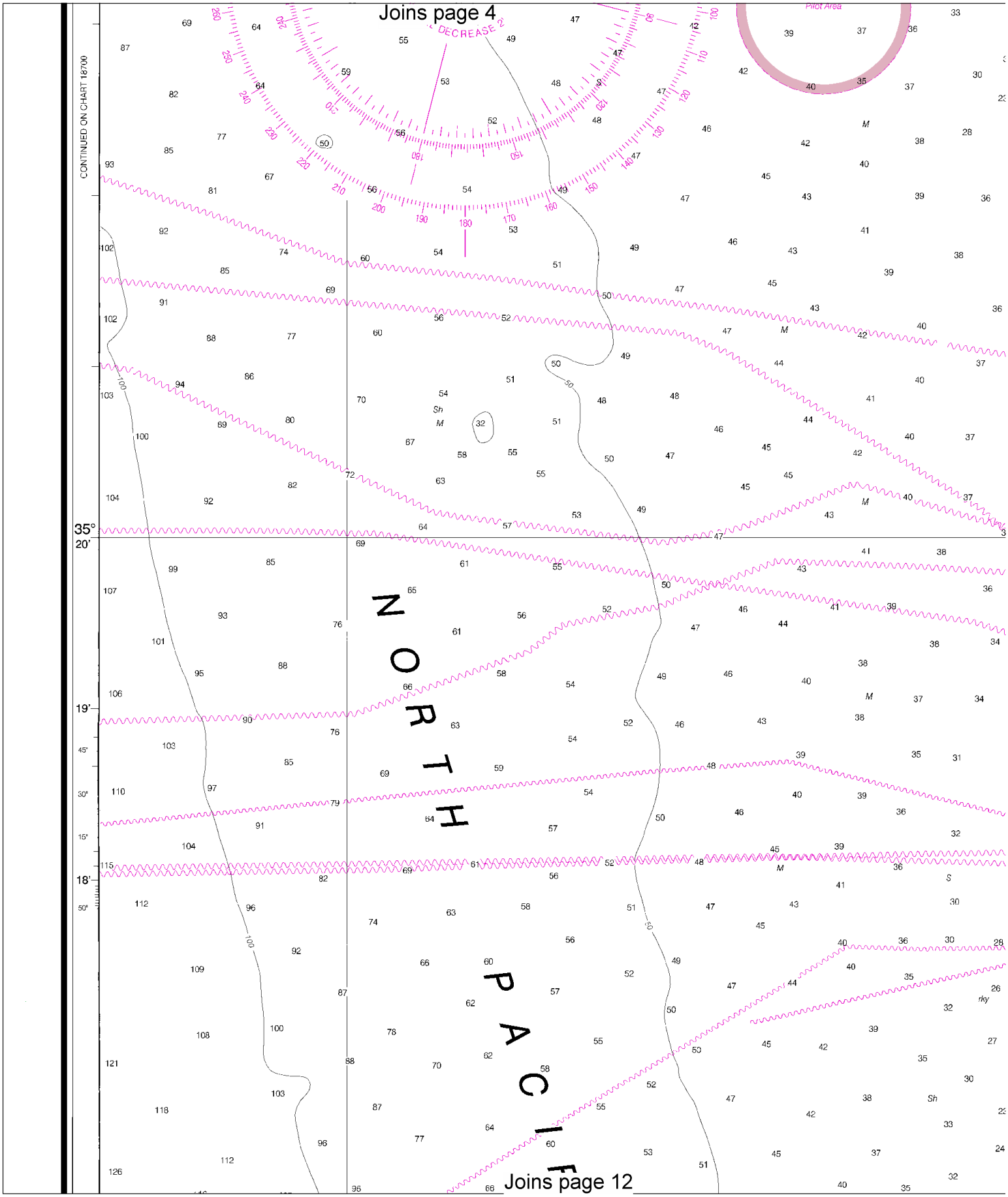
find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
t point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

Nautical Char: Catalog No. 2, Panels Q

18703



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0510 2/2/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



8

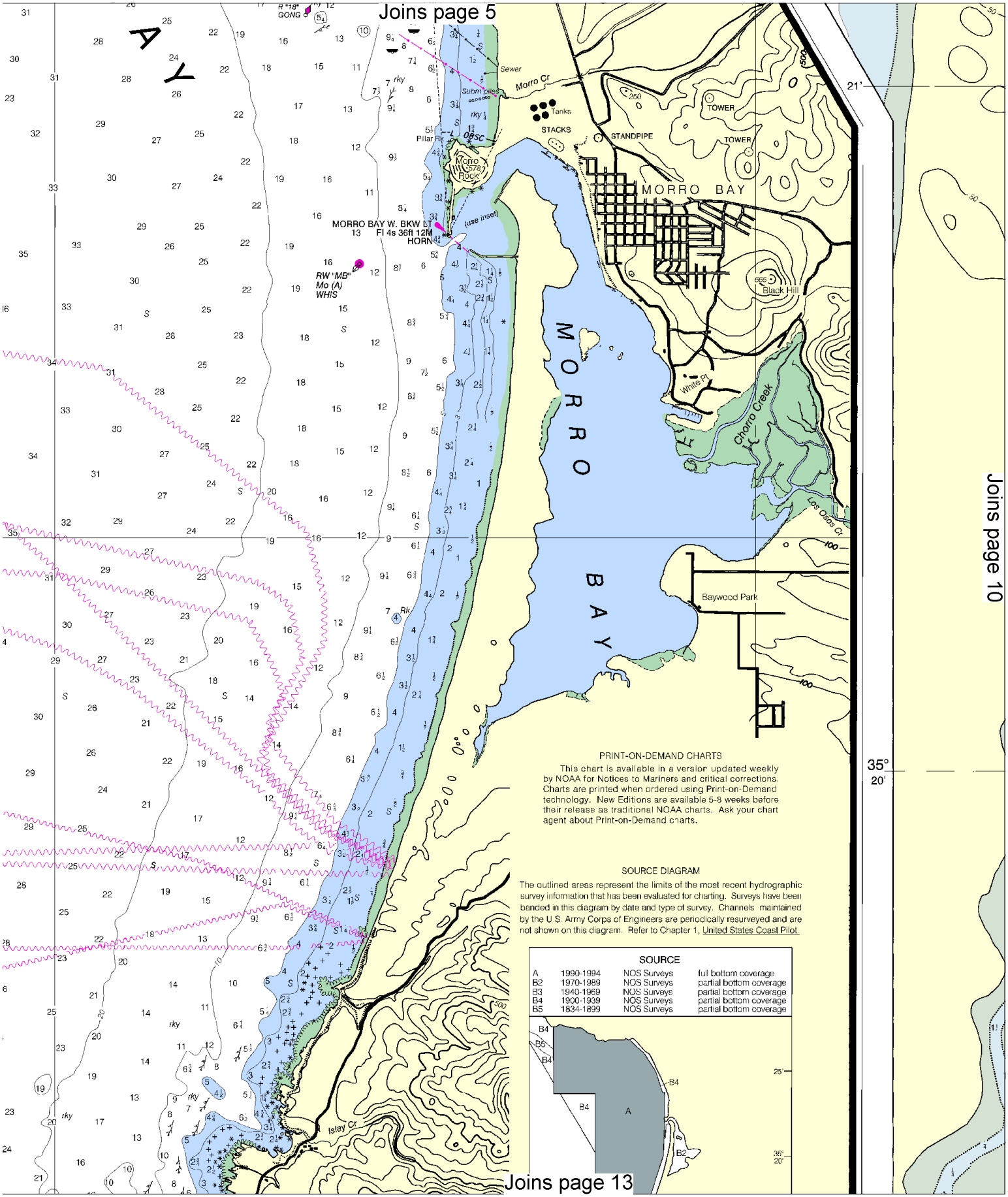
North

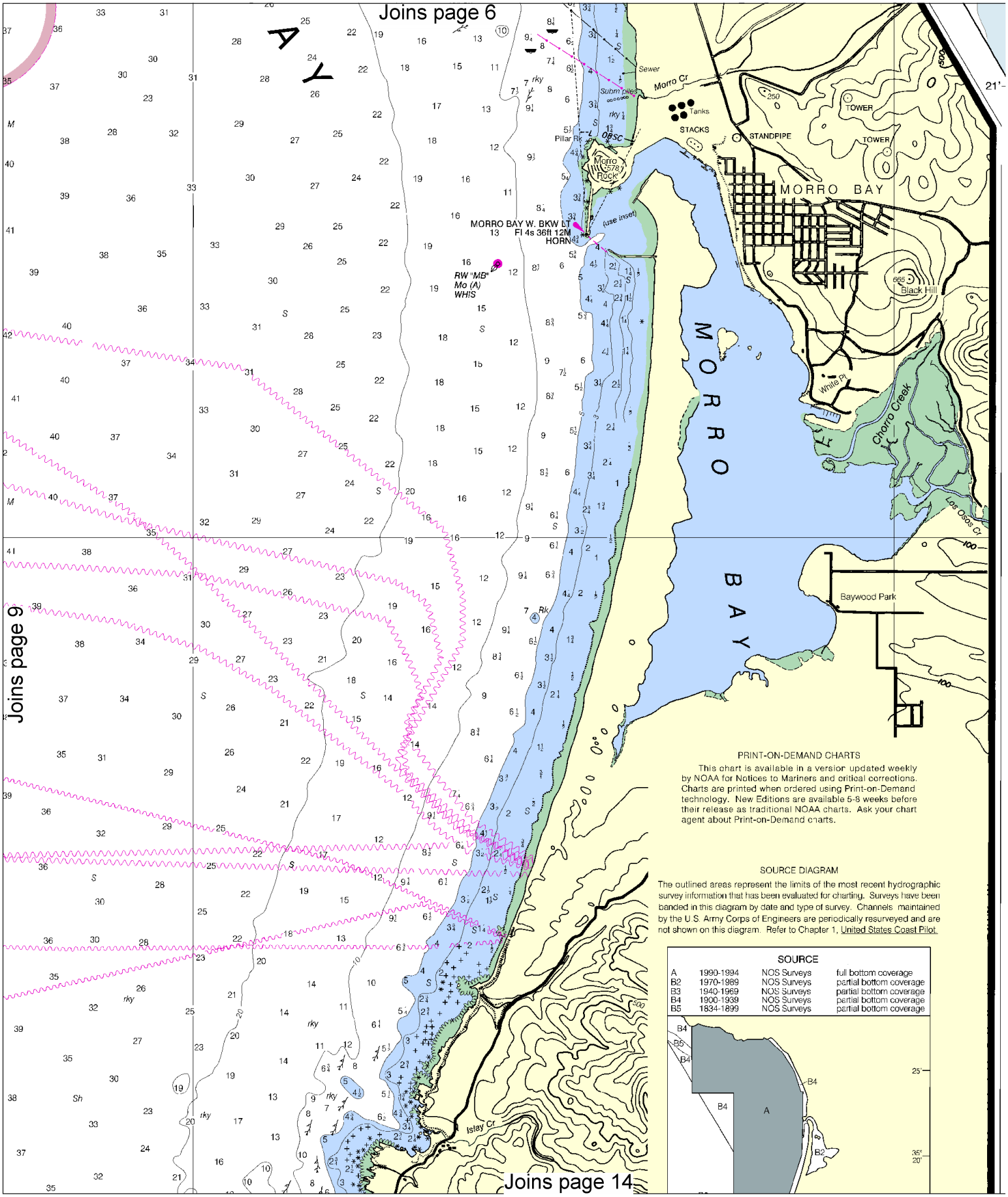
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
MORRO BAY
MORRO BAY
Morro Cr
Sewer
Subm piles
Tanks
STACKS
STANDPIPE
TOWER
TOWER
Pillar Rk
Morro Rock
MORRO BAY W. BKW LT
13 Fl 4s 36ft 12M
HORN
(use inset)
RW "MB"
Mo (A)
WHIS
Black Hill
White Pt
Chorro Creek
Los Osos Cr
Baywood Park
Islay Cr
21'
35°
20'
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
SOURCE
A 1990-1994 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1969 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B5 1834-1899 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4
B5
B4
B4
A
B4
B2
25'
35°
20'


Joins page 6
Joins page 9
Joins page 14
Morro Cr
Sewer
Submarines
Tanks
STACKS
STANDPIPE
TOWER
TOWER
Pillar Rk
OBSC
Morro Rock
MORRO BAY W. BKW LT
Fl 4s 36ft 12M
HORN
(use inset)
RW "MB"
Mo (A)
WHIS
MORRO BAY
MORRO BAY
Black Hill
White Pt
Chorro Creek
Los Osos Cr
Baywood Park
Islay Cr
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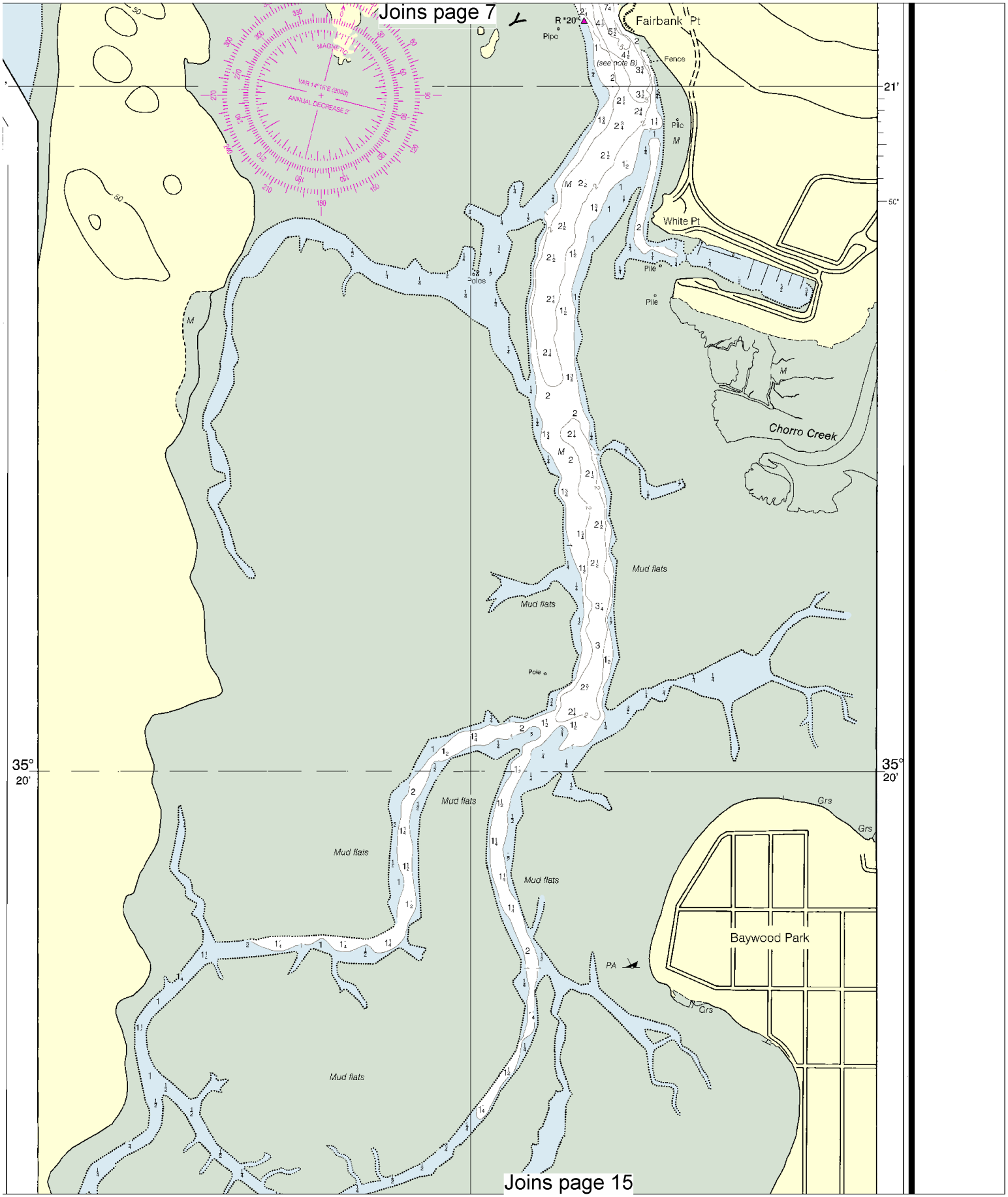
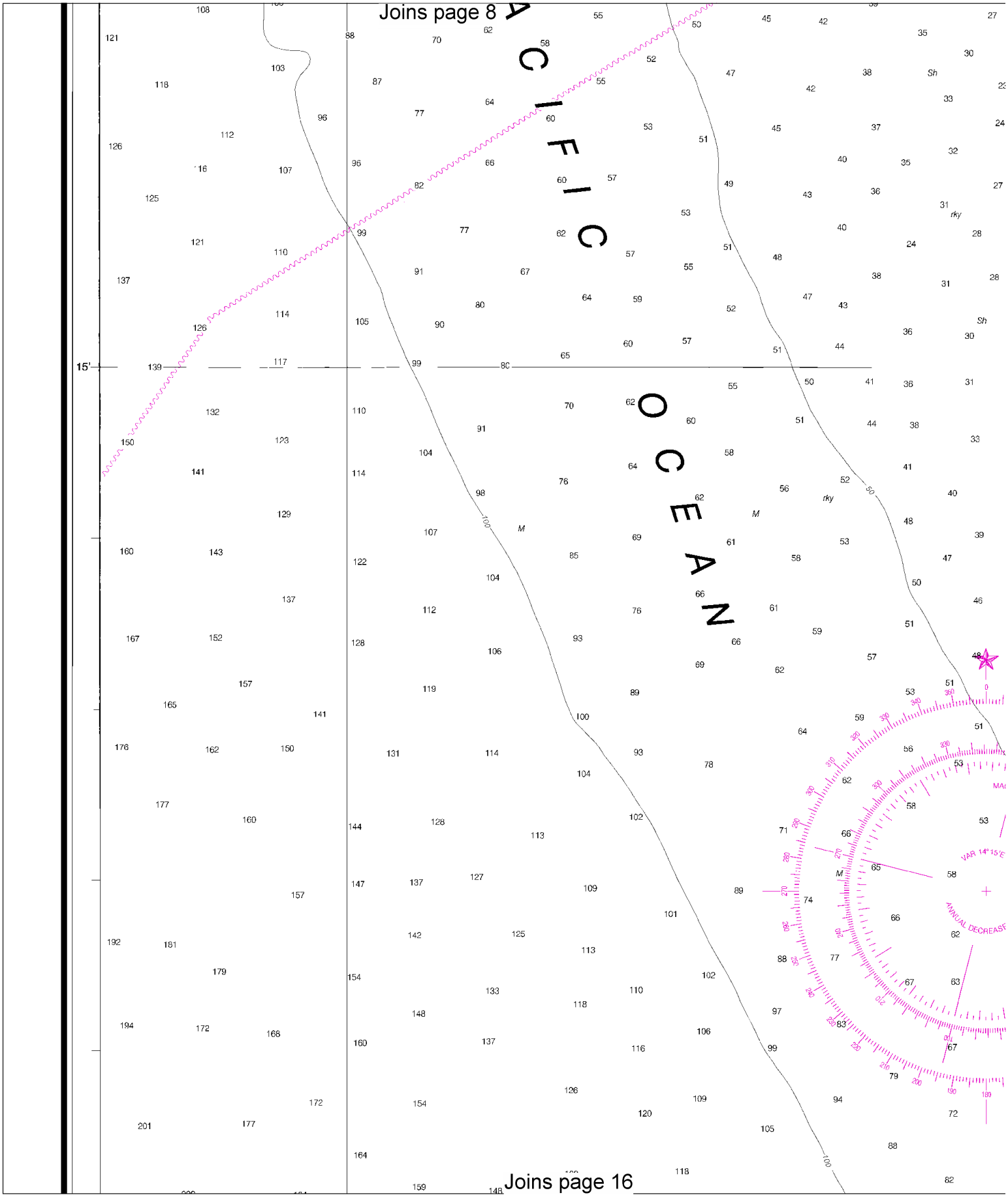
B4
B5
B4
B4
A
B4
B2
25'
35'
20'
Printed at reduced scale.
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
See Note on page 5.
North


Joins page 7
Fairbank Pt
Fence
(see note B)
White Pt
Pile
Chorro Creek
Mud flats
Pole
Baywood Park
PA
Grs
21'
35°
20'
Joins page 15



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

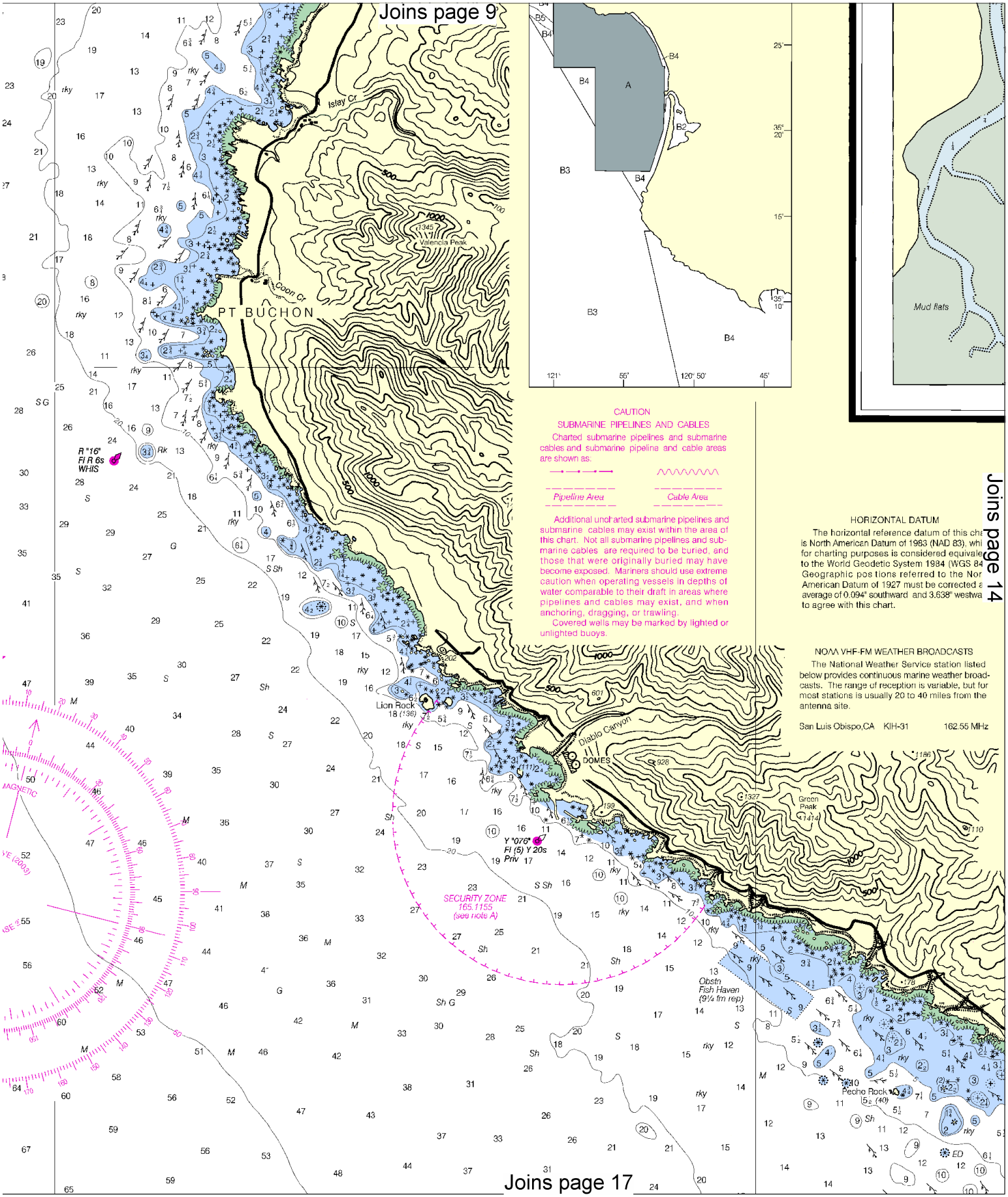
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
PT BUCHON
Islay Cr
Coon Cr
Valencia Peak
1345
R "16"
Fl R 6s
WHIS
Lion Rock
18 (136)
Diablo Canyon
DOMES
Y "076"
Fl (5) Y 20s
Priv
SECURITY ZONE
165.1155
(see note A)
Green
Peak
1414
1327
Obstn
Fish Haven
(9¼ fm rep)
Peche Rock
(40)
Mud flats
B1
B2
B3
B4
A
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
Pipeline Area
Cable Area
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to agree with this chart.
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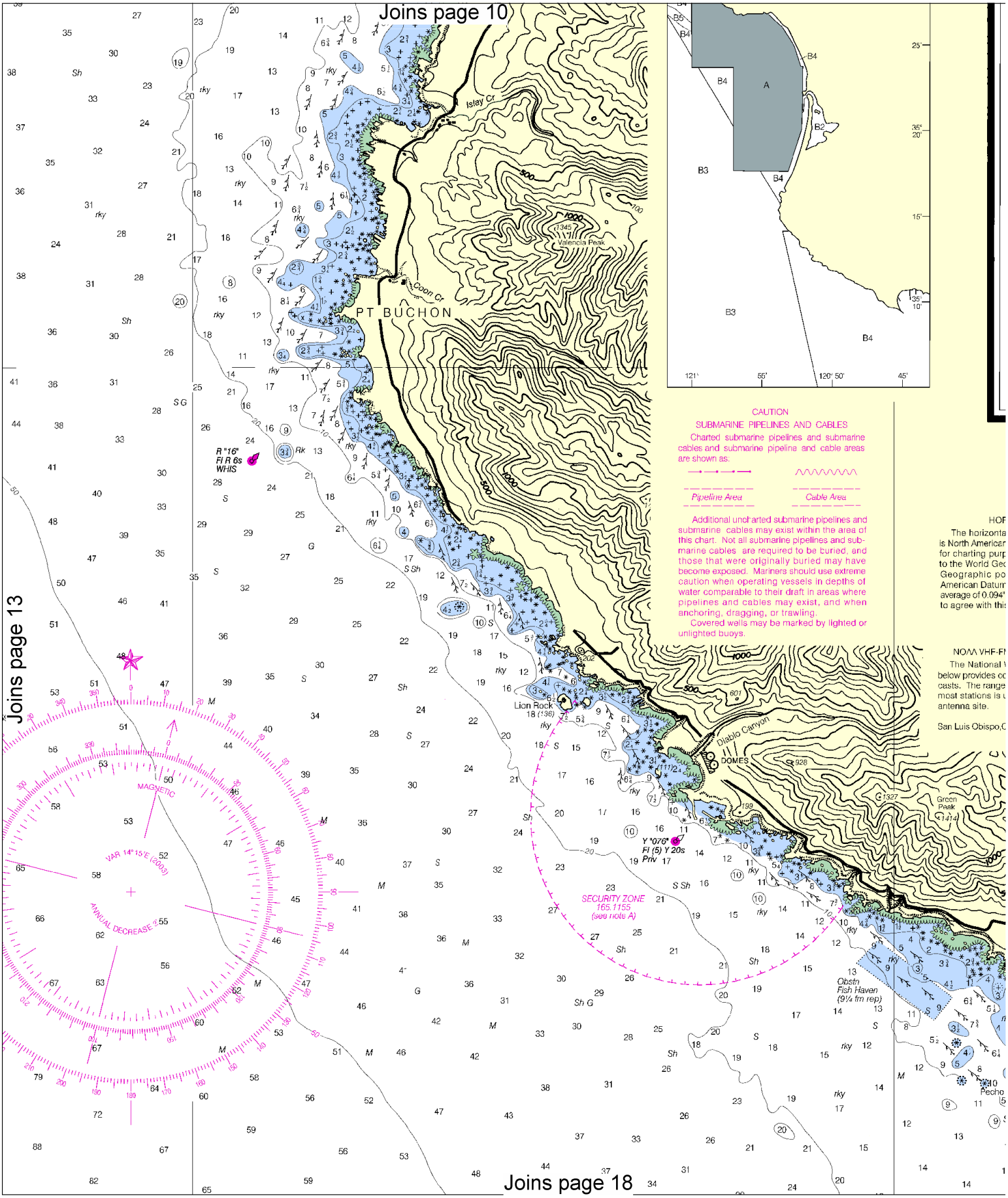
Joins page 14
Joins page 17



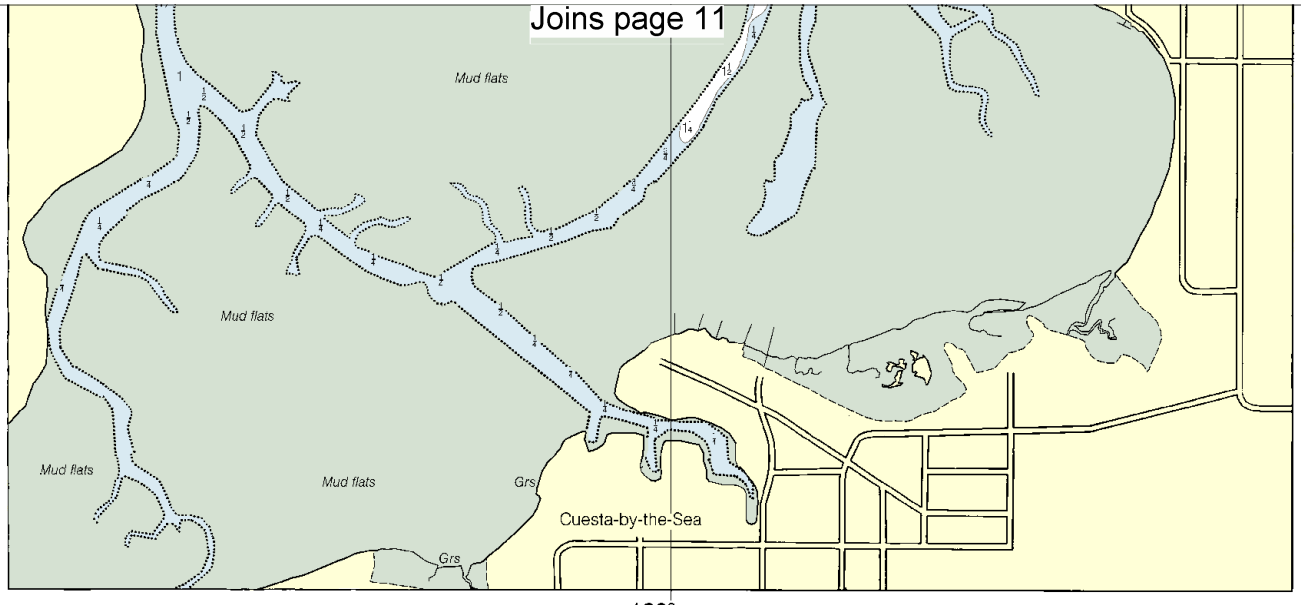
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 11



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urposes is considered equivalent
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oos tions referred to the North
um of 1927 must be corrected an
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his chart.

-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS
l Weather Service station listed
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NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

CALIFORNIA

ESTERO BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 35°20'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Morro Beach	(35°24'N/120°52'W)	5.2	4.5	1.0	-2.5
Port San Luis Wharf	(35°10'N/120°45'W)	5.4	4.7	1.0	-2.0

(1201)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
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CAUTION
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AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
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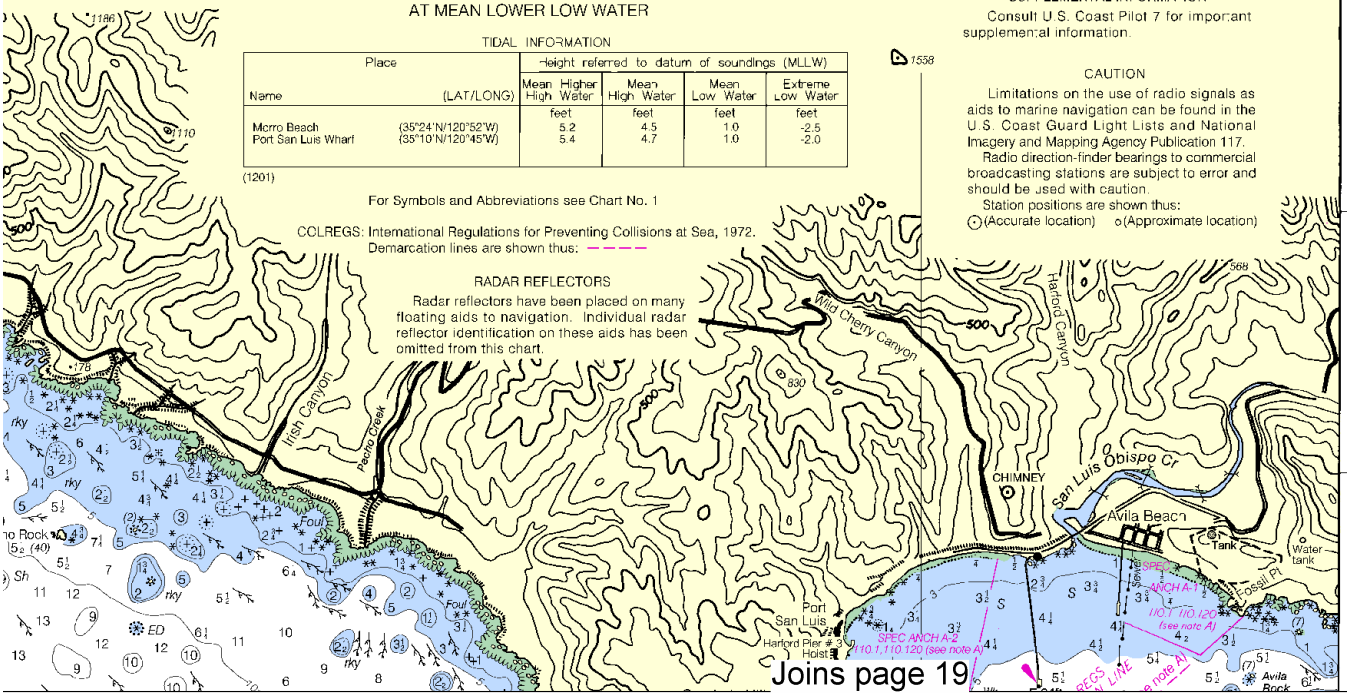
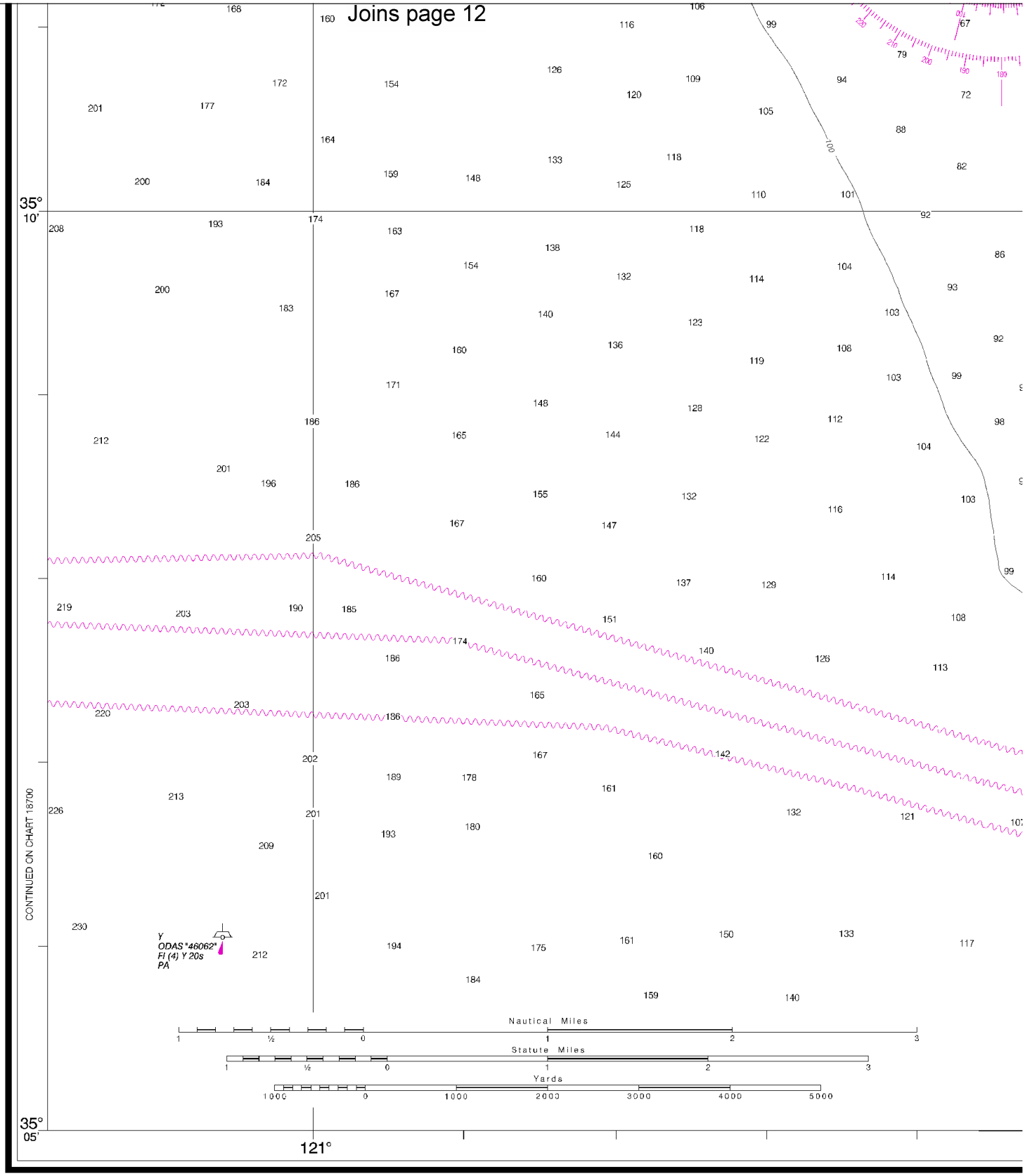


CONTINUED ON CHART 18704

Joins page 19



25th Ed., Jul/03 ■ Corrected through NM Jul 26/03
Corrected through LNM Jul 8/03

18703

CAUTION

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WARNING

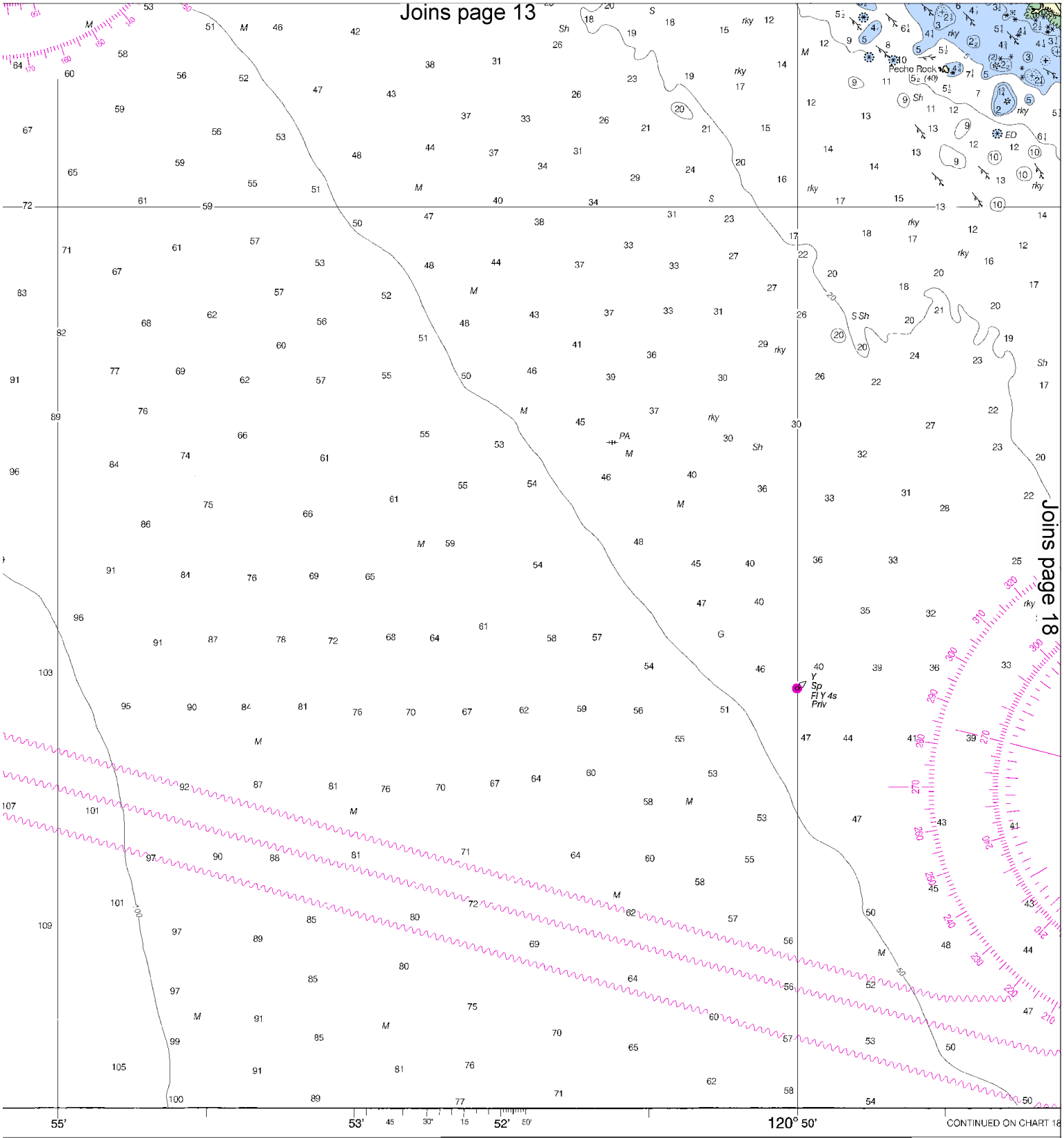
The prudent mariner will not rely solely o any single aid to navigation, particular y o floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light Li and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

Yards



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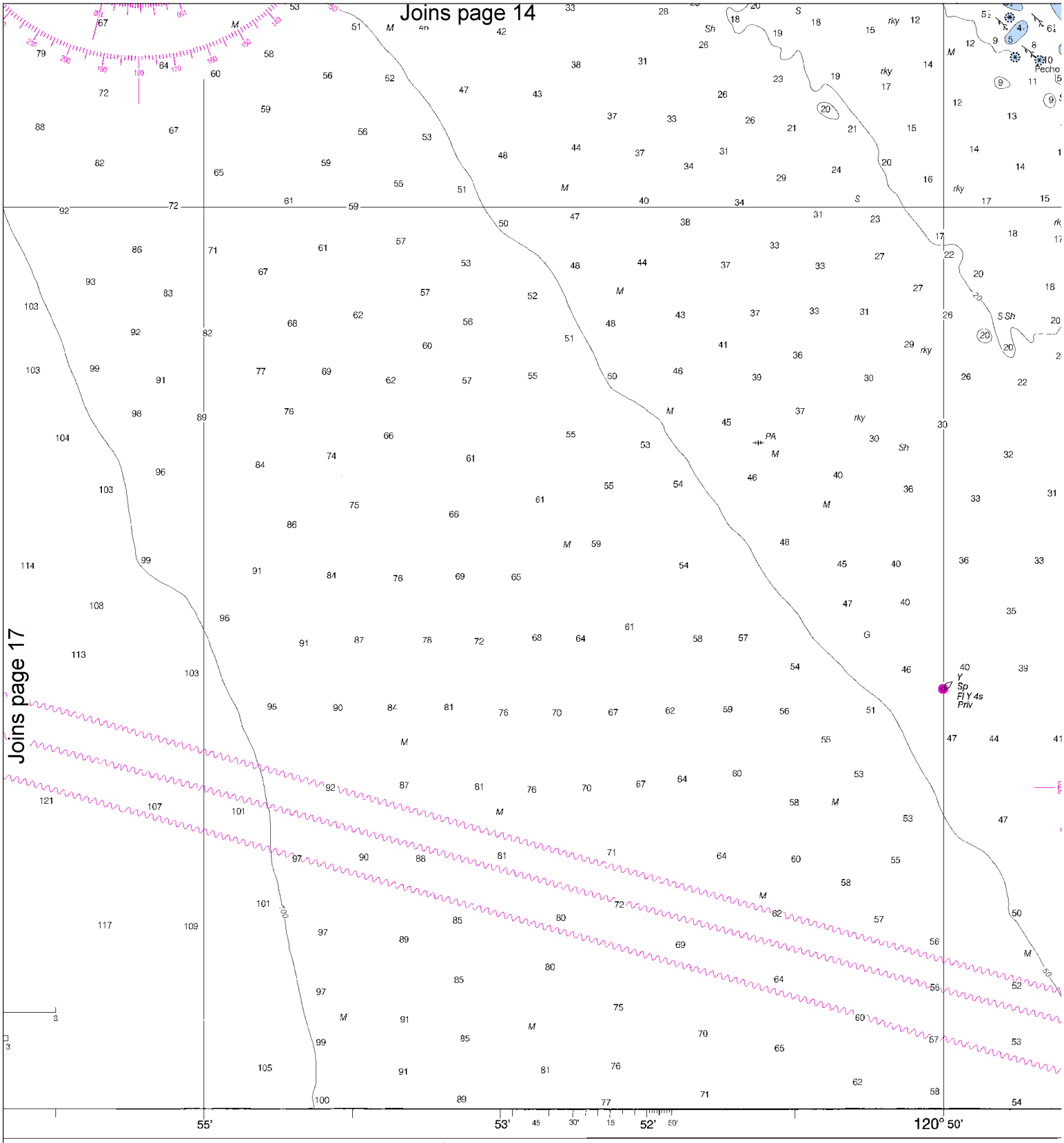
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUND



WARNING
rudent mariner will not rely solely on
e aid to navigation, particular y on
ids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
Coast Pilot for details.

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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

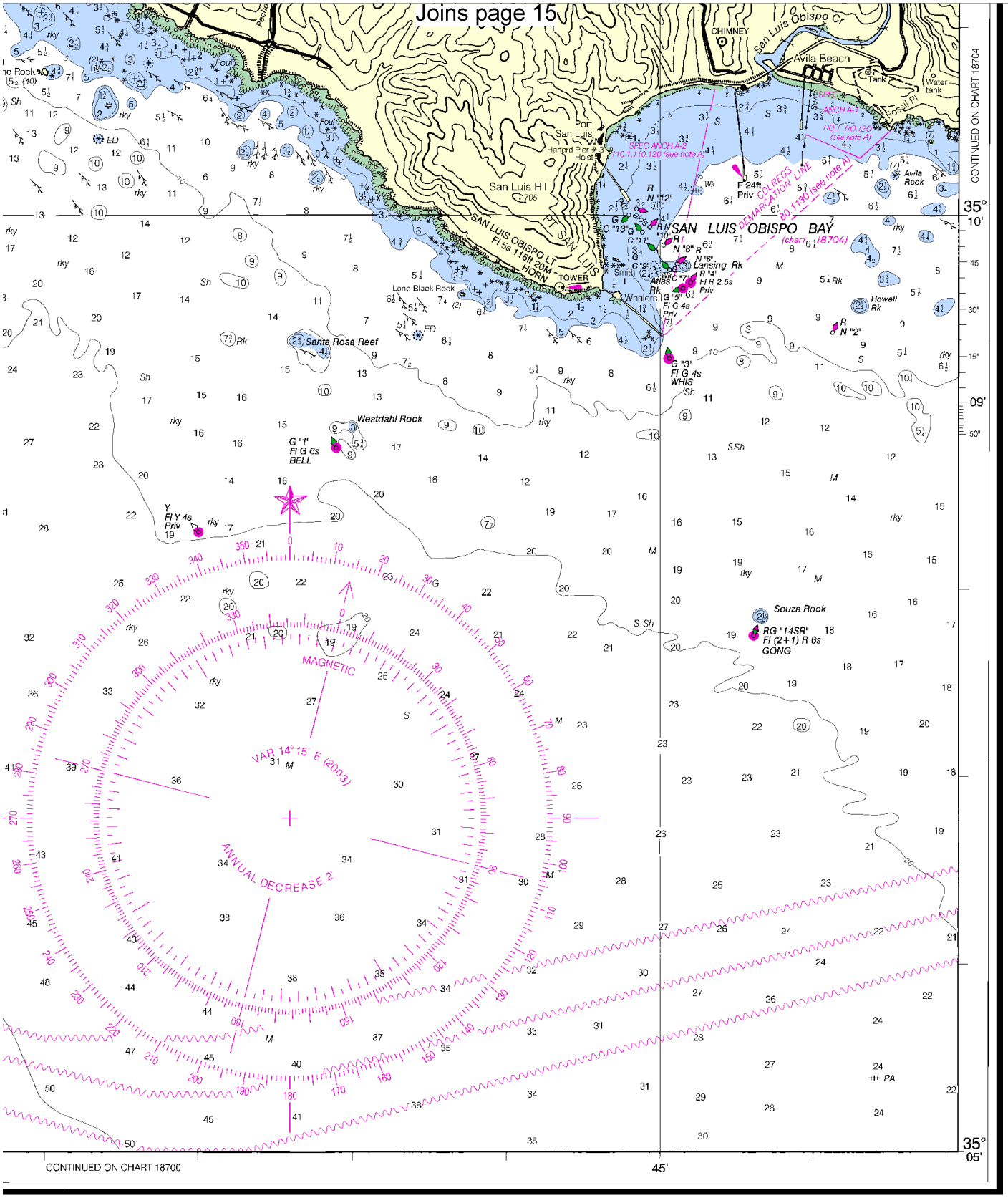
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Estero Bay

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18703

ED NO. 25

NSN 7642014011593 NIMA REFERENCE NO. 18BHA18703

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Los Angeles/Long Beach – 310-732-2030
Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.